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DIRECTORATE FOR INTELLIGENCE

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SSSR V TSIFRAKH: Bigger and a Little Better in 1984

Summary

The 1984 edition of the annual Soviet statistical publication, SSSR v Tsifrakh, (The USSR in Figures) contains more pages of data than in any year since it became a softcover publication in 1964 and 28 pages more than in 1983. Most of the new material, as usual, serves political purposes or duplicates material already released in the press, technical journals, or other statistical publications, but the 1984 edition is nonetheless one of the most informative Tsifrakhs to date. This year's new data highlight the tools Gorachev hopes to use to get the economy moving--management reform, increased productivity, and land improvement. More measures of production efficiency are included--labor savings, reductions in material costs, and significance of labor productivity growth for the economy and its sectors. Data on labor brigades for the first time focus on payment arrangements for brigade members. Greater detail than usual in this handbook is given on agricultural output and returns on reclaimed land. Although these tools predate Gorbachev's emergence as leader, the new Tsifrakh emphasis on them is consistent with his spirit of looking somewhat more carefully at the efficiency of economic performance, even though the book's intent is to show progress on all fronts.

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The most useful new inclusions of the 1984 Tsifrakh (T84) are:

-- measures of the economic significance of growth in labor productivity;

-- statistics on use of collective contracts and different types of brigade payment arrangements;

-- production data for two new types of TVs--portable TVs and TVs with integrated circuits;

-- data on the value and extent of student participation in the national economy;

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This typescript was prepared by [redacted] Office of Soviet Analysis. Any questions should be directed to the Chief, Defense and Economic Assessments Division [redacted]

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-- measures of reduction in the material costs of production and the economic significance of this decrease;

-- constant price values for investment in "improved" land and for output on such land;

-- 1984 indexes for components of agricultural production not usually released until fall publication of the Narodnoye khozyaystvo (crop and livestock production plus production by the socialized and private sectors);

-- a new definition of collective farmers, excluding part-time workers;

-- early disclosure of the average monthly wage of collective farmers in 1984;

-- new values in 1982 construction estimate prices for investment, commissionings, and construction; and

-- early publication of 1984 values for productive and nonproductive investment.

These additions contrast with a few minor deletions and one major omission of T84, production statistics for all rail transport equipment and for buses. The numbers were dropped from monthly industrial production statistics in mid-1984 probably to conceal mediocre performance. 25X1

Analyzing the contents of T84 and other statistical handbooks supports Soviet leaders' statements that in 1984 the main priority was on intensifying production efficiency. There has been a slight shift toward reporting more cost and financial data that measure the efficiency of production and a slight cutback in redundant data. On the whole T84 yields a small dividend to the analyst of Soviet economic affairs. Despite large amounts of propaganda material, T84 has more quantitative information about performance in 1984 than is usually given--particularly about efficiency of production, agricultural performance, and investment. At the margin the new information enhances Western assessment of current Soviet economic capability.

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Introduction

An expansion in the size of the latest edition of the USSR's annual mini-statistical handbook raises questions about what economic data have been added, how useful they are, and why so many additions were made. Analysis of the new additions suggests they focus on areas where Gorbachev has called for improvements--extension of management reforms already underway that extend enterprise rights, an all-front campaign to raise labor productivity through incentives and training and reorganization; land reclamation, and reduction in material production costs through conservation and improved machinery and technology.

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This memorandum reviews this year's Tsifrakh (T84), to identify what is new compared with the contents of last year's Tsifrakh and Narodnoye khozyaystvo (N83), the most recent in the long line of the Central Statistical Administration's annual statistical handbooks. It will also assess the analytic usefulness of some of the new material.

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Magnitude of Changes

T84 is 12 percent larger than last year's edition and contains 28 more pages of data. It is the largest edition since the statistical handbook became a paperback in 1964. The additional pages contain 25 new tables, 9 of which are tables that are not normally available at mid-year in Tsifrakh, but would likely be published in Narodnoye khozyaystvo near the end of the year. The remainder have not traditionally been available in either handbook. Most of the updated versions of tables in N83 contain new data for 1984, and some contain minor revisions of 1983 numbers. New material also includes data for four new production series that are listed in standard Tsifrakh tables plus numerous and lengthy new footnotes detailing current Soviet economic programs and priorities.

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On the negative side, two tables have been completely deleted--a table about the virgin lands program and a table on secondary vocational technical schools. Data series were dropped from five other tables. The omitted data include production statistics for rail transport equipment and buses, data about secondary vocational technical schools, and annual growth rates for industrial branches--a repeat of information usually found in annual plan fulfillment reports. Although the omission of production statistics is always a major loss, more was added than was taken away in T84.

The Additions

Many of the additions in T84 reflect Soviet concern with the "intensification" of production. Some of the new data reflect and fill a need for measuring progress in intensification. Other data and footnotes call attention to economic techniques and programs the Soviet leadership hopes will contribute to greater intensification.

One measure of intensification, labor productivity, accounts for much new material in T84. This focus on labor accords well with Marx's labor theory of value, and labor productivity is a commonly used measure of production efficiency in many countries. Labor is also the factor that cannot, at this time, be significantly increased in the USSR.

Impact of Growth in Labor Productivity

In a table measuring the growth of labor productivity in the 11th Five-Year Plan, first given in T83, considerable attention was given to the significance of raising productivity by one percentage point. The significance was measured for overall productivity and for productivity in specific sectors in both physical and value terms. This year another measure of the significance has been added. Significance is measured directly in manpower savings--about 1 million workers for each one-percent annual growth

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in social labor productivity. By grouping data into two year periods, 1981-82 and 1983-84, a continuing improvement during the latter period is implied, although a comparison with last years'data show that 1984 productivity growth slipped overall, primarily because of a 30-percent drop in productivity growth in rail transport.

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Another new table measures the share of output growth attributable to increases in the productivity of labor--yet another way to estimate the significance of improved productivity. This measure has frequently been cited in plan fulfillment reports but never included in statistical handbooks. The table focuses attention on the record since 1976 and shows changes in the relative growth rates of output and labor productivity. In this table too, growth in productivity is equated to savings in labor. Average annual growth of just over 3 percent in labor productivity over 4 years equals a savings of more than 12 million persons.

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Use of Brigades

Another part of the new materials in T84 gives additional details and tables about the use of brigades, a form of labor organization that the Soviets hope will increase labor productivity and efficiency. Although the new data do not suggest that brigades can yet claim much success in raising labor productivity, they do help size the extent to which brigades are in use as well as variations in brigade operations.

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Much attention has been paid to the details of payment arrangements for brigades and their members. New statistics show that in industry the share of brigades whose members are paid according to their coefficient of labor participation (KTU) is a rapidly growing part of all brigades. The share of all brigades working in industry who operate on khozraschet has also grown, from seven to 15 percent within the same period. For certain types of

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brigades, data are also given about the number of workers paid according to final results and those paid according to their KTU--not mutually exclusive arrangements. The share of all industrial production workers in brigades by 1983 was just under 65 percent.

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In agriculture a new footnote sizes the share of state farm and collective farm workers on collective contracts--an incentive innovation the Soviets hope will improve productivity. Such contracts covered 12 percent of all workers in crop production and five percent in livestock in 1983--not yet enough to affect agricultural productivity and permit the release of labor from the farms.

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Other new material on brigades addresses their use in specific sectors. In a table on brigades in construction, first published in T83, new data gives the share of construction-installation work carried out by khozraschet brigades--roughly 49 percent or 38 billion rubles in comparable prices. A new table is also included on the use of brigades in automobile transport, a sector with poor recent performance. These data show about one-fifth of all drivers are in some kind of brigade.

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Labor Competitions

One final aspect of the Soviet focus on labor productivity is reflected in a new table on worker participation in labor competitions. The data also show the number of workers achieving the title of "shock" worker. The table calls attention to another Soviet tactic for increasing productivity--the discipline campaign and its emphasis on maximum on-the-job effort.

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Consumption Improvements Cited

Other new data in T84 reflect the leadership's often expressed concern about improving availability of consumer goods and services as an incentive for labor productivity. Coverage of the production of consumer services has

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been expanded by the addition of two new services--car repair and hire transport--now representing about 10 percent of the total value of such services. Production data for two high-quality types of TVs--a popular consumer durable--are given for the first time: portable TVs and TVs with integrated circuits. Moreover new 1984 data in the standard table on use of national income shows that the share used for consumption grew by nearly 4 percent in 1984 while national income itself increased by only 2.5 percent. The rise in consumption was apparently made possible by a more than a 1.5 percent drop in the part of national income used for accumulation and other expenditures.

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Student Participation in Production

Greater labor productivity also depends on the education of the labor force. The educational reform of 1984 is described in T84 in more than one place through new pages of footnotes. A new table shows that about 750,000 students participated in production in 1984 (more than half of them worked in construction) and produced more than 1.1 billion rubles of construction work.

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Changes associated with the new educational reform also are probably responsible for much of the data dropped from T84. Most of the deleted items, other than production of transport equipment, were references to secondary vocational technical schools--their number and enrollment. These data have not been dropped because the role of these schools is declining; in fact under the reform as many as 60 percent of all secondary students will attend them--despite parental fears that such attendance might limit future educational options for those students. The data may have been omitted because of such fears and some uncertainty about the schools' immediate role.

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Management Reforms Flagged

New descriptive material is also added calling attention to two experiments intended to increase output and production efficiency. A long new footnote summarizes the extent in 1985 of the industrial management experiment that has been a cornerstone of recent Soviet intensification plans. Another footnote highlights the economic experiment to raise the financial independence of the producers of consumer services. The importance Gorbachev attaches to these experiments has been emphasized by their extension to entire industries: to all machinery ministries as well as to the ministries of light industry, food, meat and dairy, fish, local industry, and consumer services as of 1986 and to all other industries on January 1, 1987.

Reducing Material Costs

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Another new table measures change in efficiency of production from a different perspective. This table sets forth the Soviet record for 1980-84 in lowering the material costs of gross social product and the metal and energy intensity of national income produced. Again change is expressed in both value and physical terms. The saving of inputs between 1980 and 1984 is valued at 12 billion rubles, and the significance of lowering material costs by only 1 kopeck per ruble of gross social product is measured to contribute an additional 13 billion rubles to national income. Savings of fuel, energy, and ferrous metals are interpreted as a percentage of the increase in their production in the given period. Savings are also measured in physical units of several kinds of inputs. In addition, a 1985 target is set in which planned reductions in material expenditures are expressed in working days and rubles--two working days or 3 billion rubles.

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New Statistics on Agriculture

Much of the new material in the agriculture section also focuses on production intensification. Some of it reflects the October 1984 plenum's concern with raising output stability and productivity in agriculture through land improvement, some shows concern with evaluating the performance of the agroindustrial sector, and some gives additional information about the agricultural labor force.

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Four new tables present data measuring the cost, commissioning, and use of reclaimed land and the value of output derived from it. A new footnote sums up the conclusions of the 1984 plenum on the long-term land improvement program. The tables are of interest as a way to validate Soviet press complaints about poor returns on improved land. New data imply that, for the current Five-Year Plan, investment per hectare of commissioned improved land is roughly six times the value of the hectare output on this land when both are valued in constant 1973 prices. In addition, data indicate that the value of output per hectare on improved land is more than double that on unimproved land and in bad crop years may be over three times higher. Improved land produces a large share of some high-priced crops such as fruit and vegetables.

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T84 also has more data than usual for this handbook on the components of agricultural growth. Two tables give the growth rates for the crop and livestock sectors and for the socialized and private sectors. These details have previously not been available until fall publication of the Narkhoz. A new footnote to the table on collective farms explains the large rise in gross collective farm income in 1983 and 1984 as the result of increases in procurement prices, extra payments to unprofitable farms, and higher quality of output being procured.

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Data on the agroindustrial complex, usually included in Tsifrakh, are now concentrated in the agriculture section--completing a transfer begun in N83. Values for investment in the agroindustrial complex and in agriculture alone are now in a footnote in this section. A table showing the growth of industrial output by the major divisions of the agroindustrial complex--suppliers of industrial inputs and processors of agricultural output--has been moved here from the industry section. A standard Narkhoz table about agroindustry is given early publication by inclusion in T84. This table gives the value of output, fixed productive capital, and numbers of workers in the agroindustrial complex.

T84 contains two new pieces of information about the agricultural labor force. The collective farm table gives the average monthly wage for collective farmers, a detail usually not available until the fall Narkhoz. In 1984 average monthly wages grew by 2.8 percent for collective farmers, 3.9 percent for sovkhoz workers, and 2.6 percent for industrial workers. This is the lowest growth of collective farm monthly wages in the current Five-Year Plan. The other unusual data are given in a new table in the section on farm labor. This table gives the number of collective farmers excludin students and part-time workers--a new definition of collective farmers that, in conjunction with other numbers given for other definitions of collective farmers, helps in isolating the number of "hired workers" in agriculture.

New Construction Prices

New construction prices went into effect on 1 January 1984 and are reflected for the first time in the data of T84 on values in constant prices of investment, commissionings, and construction. This is the first source to provide a broad measure over time of the effect of the new prices. Generally speaking, the new values for investment and commissionings in 1983, the most

recent year with values in both old and new prices, show an overall price increase of about 12.5 percent for investment, 12.6 percent for total commissionings, and 12.8 percent for state commissionings. For investment in agriculture, values for total investment were up by 12.3 percent, state investment by 12.4 percent, and kolkhoz investment by 12.1 percent. The average price changes for total investment in productive and nonproductive projects in the same year--1983--are 11.3 and 15.8 percent respectively. The value of construction financed by state capital investment rises by 12.6 percent in capital investment and by 12.7 percent for commissionings.

For calculating the effect of new prices on construction-installation work, the most recent year with data in both price bases is 1980. In 1980, the implied rise in prices for total construction-installation work is 20.3 percent. This ratio reflects a 20.4-percent rise in the value of state contract work--88 percent of the total--and a 19.8-percent increase in such work carried out by the enterprises' own means. The value of contract work plus capital repair rises by 17.8 percent. The volume of commodity construction output by state contract organizations is available in both price bases for 1983. Total value rises by 17.8 percent, while the value of work turned over to customers increases by 20.3 percent. The new construction prices also are reflected in a 10-percent decline in the number of workers per million rubles of construction-installation work when calculated for 1983.

Two unusual price figures are given in footnotes in the capital construction section--the values in 1984 for total commissionings and total commercial construction in "annual plan prices." Apparently, the 1984 plan was formulated in prices somewhere between the old and new ones.

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Productive and Nonproductive Investment

Another new table in T84 gives a breakdown of total investment between investment in productive and nonproductive projects. Although this information through 1983 is available in N83 and economic yearbooks for CEMA, such data for 1984 would normally not have been published for another several months. This is useful analytic data that allows some assessment of the leadership's consumer orientation. The new data show that in 1984 even with low investment growth of 1.5 percent, nonproductive investment--investment in housing, education, health, culture, and other everyday services--grew faster than productive investment, by 2 percent compared with 1.4 percent. This continues the pattern of recent years.

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CEMA Highlighted

Material on international comparisons has also been expanded in T84. This year Tsifrakh includes two tables, first appearing in N83, focusing on CEMA-EEC comparisons. The inclusion of the new tables reflects recent efforts to improve CEMA ties to help speed Soviet technological and economic progress. The addition of growth in rail freight traffic to a table comparing growth of the USSR and the United States probably was made because it showed Soviet railroads in a favorable light in a year when other data indicated that rail performance was not great.

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Other New Material

Other new tables mark current happenings at home and abroad. In both N83 and T84 two new tables give the number of deputies in the various levels of elected government and the occupational composition of the delegates to the Supreme Soviet. These are probably included to draw attention to elected government bodies because of the much publicized 1984 national elections.

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A new table on the occupational and educational status of women in the USSR may have been included to show concern about the position of women because in mid-1985, about the time of T84's publication, an international conference marked the end of the UN-sponsored Decade for Women.

Mid-1985 is also the fortieth anniversary of the ending of WWII in Europe, and two new tables plus a lengthy footnote describe and quantify Soviet losses in that war. Another table, indexed to 1945, shows Soviet postwar economic development, and implicitly shows the Soviet people's ability to sustain and overcome hardship--a popular propaganda line at home and abroad.

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Annex

The SSSR V TSIFRAKH for 1984: Information Unavailable in Either T83 or N83

New Tables

Page	Section, Title, Description
	Territory and Population
	Women in the USSR. Forty percent of all scientific workers are women although they are a majority of those with higher and secondary specialized education and of teachers and doctors, professions requiring considerable education. Women constitute about 45 percent of collective farm workers. 25X1
	Summary
7	Increase of Output and Work Received Through Raising the Productivity of Labor. The economic significance of growth in labor productivity is translated into worksaving. The average annual growth rate of 3.1 percent in social labor productivity for 1981-84 (implied in the preceding table) equals a saving of the work of 12 million persons. Data are given for four items: national income produced, industrial production, volume of rail transportation, and volume of construction-installation work during 1976-84. This type of data has been given in plan fulfillment reports but not in statistical handbooks. 25X1
25	Lowering of Material Expenditures. This table underscores Gorbachev's stress on resource conservation rather than production growth. The issue was first addressed statistically

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in N83, p. 52, but the new Tsifrakh table gives more aggregate measures and at least some financial data. However the new table undoubtedly also exaggerates Soviet success in calling material expenditures. Data, indexed to 1980, are given for 1981-84 for the material intensity of gross social product (excluding depreciation), the metal intensity of national income produced, and the energy intensity of national income produced. A lengthy footnote gives the significance of this decrease in 1980-84: 12 billion rubles of raw and intermediate materials, fuel, energy and other tools of labor. The lowering of material expenditures by 1 kopeck per ruble of social product yields an additional 13 billion rubles of national income. For the four years of the 11th FYP the saving of fuel and energy reportedly equalled half the growth of their production, for rolled ferrous metals it exceeded its total output growth. However, the savings are poor indicators of true conservation because they compare surveys of primary and secondary energy (a double count) to production of primary energy and probably make quite slow progress in material conservation. Lowering consumption norms also saved fuel, electric and thermal power, and rolled ferrous metal. Also footnoted is the worker pledge to work 2 days in 1985 on saved resources, a 3-billion ruble contribution to the economy if achieved.

32 Basic Indices of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the period 1945-84. T84 Gives indices based on 1945, with comparison data for 1950 and later benchmark years for 20 indices. No indices on profit or wage data are included. A

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second part gives physical and ruble values for 45 indicators for several years. Although recent data are available elsewhere in the book, data as early as 1945 and 1950 are rare. A footnote also gives planned 1985 values for 8 major indices. 25X1

40 Losses Inflicted on the Economy of the USSR and Its Citizens During WWII. In 1941 prices. 25X1

40 Losses Inflicted on the Economy of the USSR and Its Citizens During WWII by Individual Uniion Republic. Heaviest in the RSFSR and Ukraine. Long footnote with details.

Agriculture 25X1

135 Capital Investment in Measures for Improvement and Bringing into Production Land Improved by State and Kolkhoz Funds. Gives "comparable price" value for total and average annual state and kolkhoz investment in this part of the economy by FYP beginning with 1966-70. 25X1

135 Commissioning of Irrigated and Drained Land and Carrying Out of Other Soil-Improvement Work Through State and Kolkhoz Funds. Although the table is new, two of the three data series are available elsewhere (T84, p. 166 and N83, p. 350.) Carrying out of soil-improvement work is new. It averaged 1.4 million hectares per year in the 11th FYP, compared with 0.7 million each for irrigated and drained land. 25X1

137 Gross Crop Output on Irrigated and Drained Lands in Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, Inter-Farm, and Other Productive Agricultural Enterprises. Gives "comparable price" ruble value of gross crop output on both irrigated and drained land in terms of the annual average for each Five-Year Plan, beginning in 1966

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and annual figures for 1970, 75, 80-84. The table included the share of this output in gross crop output. In N83, only physical output for some crops are available to estimate output on such lands. A footnote mentions that the October 1984 Long-term Land Improvement Program to the year 2000 is the chief method for raising the stability of agricultural production. The table also notes that "improved" land now produces all USSR cotton and rice, 75 percent of all vegetables, about 50 percent of all fruit and grapes, and about 40 percent of corn. The table along with others expands a footnote of T83, p. 126-127.

150 Production of the Most Important Types of Products of the Food Industry. (No new information, repeats part of table on T84, p. 120. Similar in format to N83, p. 203.) 25X1

Labor 25X1

179 Average Annual Number of Workers and Employees in the National Economy and Kolkhoz Workers on the Socialized Sector of Kolkhozes. Gives new data on the number of kolkhoz workers. This table defines kolkhoz workers as workers engaged in the socialized sector of kolkhozes, excluding students and workers who work during time free from their main occupation at state enterprises or organizations. The number is smaller than the number of kolkhoz workers given in N83, p. 305.

184 Participation of Workers in the Socialist Competition and the Movement for a Communist Relationship to Labor. Gives the number of workers in socialist competitions, the number in the movement to a communist labor relationship, plus a subgroup of the latter--workers winning the title "shock" worker, 50 percent 25X1

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of the participants.

185 Number of Brigades in Industry. Expansion of T83, p. 164. Includes new data on the form of payment to brigade members. New items: brigades on khozraschet, brigades with payment according to a single work order (normed task), and a subgroup of the latter--single-work-order brigades in which extra earnings and bonuses are distributed taking into account the coefficient of labor participation.

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188 Number of Brigades, Groups, Sections and Workers in Sovkhozes and Number of Kolkhozniks Working on Collective (Brigade) Contract. Also an expansion of T83, p. 164. Includes the same categories of new data that are in the preceding table with one additional subgroup--brigades paid on the basis of final results.

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189 Number of Brigades and Number of Workers Under Brigade Contract in Common Use Automobile Transport. Show the number of brigades of drivers of freight, then the number and percent of those on brigade contract. Also shows the total number of drivers in brigades and the number and percent of them on brigade contract. In both cases the percentage is about 20.

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191 Labor Participation by Students in Labor Detachments from Higher or Secondary Specialized Schools in the National Economy in 1984. Gives the number of detachments in construction and nonconstruction as well as the average size of these detachments. In 1984 the estimate value of the work done by the construction detachments was 1,116.2 million rubles.

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Old Tables, New Items

Industry

112 Output of Basic Industrial Products in Physical Terms. Additional items: portable televisions and televisions with integrated circuits. [redacted] 25X1

Agriculture

142 Basic Indicators of Collective Farm Development (Less Fishing Cooperatives). Additional item: average monthly wage. [redacted] 25X1

Labor

Number of Brigades and Number of Workers Covered by Brigade Contracts in Construction Organizations. Additional item: the share of work by construction organizations performed by khozraschet brigades. The share is 48.8 percent in 1984, roughly equal to 38 billion rubles. This share has grown at an average annual rate of 7 percent in the 11th Five Year Plan.

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Services

238 Volume of Services to the Population by Type. Additional items: repair and technical servicing of means of transport, transport services. Together these services in 1984 represent about 10 percent of total services, up from 5 percent in 1975.

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Old Tables, New Footnotes

Summary

51 National Wealth of the USSR. The table gives the value of national wealth exclusive of land, mineral and forest value. It itemizes only capital stock. A new footnote reports that the value of increment in wealth per year rises from 111 billion rubles in 1966-75 to 143 billion rubles in 1975-82 (a deceleration of growth from 8 to 6 percent per year on an average annual basis).

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Science and Technological Progress

86 Number of Scientific Workers. New footnote stresses that the chief factor in further progress of the economy is acceleration of scientific technical progress. It enumerates achievements in atomic energy, genetics, space technology, lasers, and many other fields.

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94 Growth Rate of Power and Electric Power Supply Per Worker in Industry. Gives data that 11.8 thousand numerically controlled machine tools were introduced in 1984, this number is 1.4 thousands units less than the number produced, given on T84, p. 115. Also the footnote gives a list of advanced machinery and processes being put into use.

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Industry

99 Total Volume of Industrial Output. An expanded footnote summarizes the economic experiment in expanding enterprise rights in planning and operations and their responsibility for results.

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Agriculture

Basic Indicators of Collective Farm Development. A new footnote attributes the increase in the gross income of collective farms in 1983 and later to the May 1982 Plenum decision to raise procurement prices and to raise prices for low profit farms and for better quality output.

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Capital Construction

162 Main Productive Capacity Commissioned by New Construction and the Expanding and Reconstruction of Existing Enterprises. New addition to old footnote mentions ahead-of-schedule completion of the Urengoi-Center-1 pipeline and the opening for working movement of trains on the entire Baikal-Amur railroad.

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170 Capital Investment in the Whole Complex of Agriculture. This footnote is expanded to include investment in the agroindustrial complex and agriculture alone. In 1984, investment in the complex was 55 billion rubles; in agriculture it was 45 billion rubles. Similar to a footnote on N83 p. 362.

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Growth of the Material Welfare of the Soviet People

201 Average Wages and Salaries of Workers and Employees With Allowances and Benefits Received from Social Consumption Funds. New footnote doubles the size of the T83 footnote. Itemizes the most important measures for welfare and salaries by year in 1981-85.

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Services

236 Basic Indices of Services to the Population. New footnote about the experiment by some of the ministries of consumer services to increase the financial independence of service producers and raise their incentives to satisfy customers.

Education and Culture

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243 Number of People Having Received Secondary (general and specialized) Education During the Years of Soviet Power. An added page of footnote gives budget expenditures for the reform (11 billion rubles, probably not per year but total), of which 3.5 billion rubles per year represent salary increases. Capital investment in construction of adult educational facilities in 1986-90 will be 200 million rubles. The footnote also gives goals for commissionings of educational facilities and enrollments in pedagogical institutes for 1986-90.

Tables new in Tskifrakh 84, But Available in N83

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Territory and Population

15 Number of Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and Local Soviets of Peoples Deputies. Identical to N83, p. 34.

16 Occupational Composition of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. More than 75 percent are workers, kolkhozniks or party and government officials; 22 percent are under 30 years of age. N83, p. 35.

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Summary

62 Growth Rates of Basic Indices of the Economic Development of the Countries of CEMA and the EEC. Compares four indices

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(1950=100): national income produced, social labor productivity, industrial production, and agricultural production. N83, p. 78.

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66 Comparison of Output of the Most Important Types of Industrial Products of the Countries of CEMA and the EEC. A 15-product sample. For six products the comparison in 1984 is less favorable than in 1983, for another six products a 1984 comparison is not yet available, for only three products--gas, steel and cement--did the Soviet position improve in 1984. N83, p. 77.

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Agriculture

126 Growth Rates of the Average Annual Gross Value of Agricultural Output (1961-65=100). Index of constant price gross value of agricultural output on p.122 plus indexed series of its components--crops and livestock output. Footnote gives growth compared with 1976-80 average. T83, p. 211.

126 Growth Rates of Average Annual Gross Agricultural Output by Category of Farm. Repeats index of constant price average annual gross agricultural output. Types of farms are private plots and "all others," i.e., sovkhoz, kohkhoz, and interfarm and other productive agricultural enterprises. T83, p. 211.

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136 Availability and Use of Irrigated and Drained Arable Land in Kolkhozes, Sovhozes, Inter-Farm, and Other Productive Agricultural Enterprises. Data for 1983 can be found for the four items: availability of irrigated and drained land plus use of irrigated and drained land. N83, p. 253 and N83, p. 256. A

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full series for 1970, 75, 80-84 is not elsewhere available.

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149 Output, Fixed Productive Capital, and Number of Persons Working in the Agroindustrial Complex. Revises value of output figures downward and slightly increases employment numbers and the values of productive fixed capital given in N83, p. 196. Suggests redefinition of agro-industrial complex and new prices. T84 table states that value of output is in "comparable prices," which is not explicitly stated in the N83 table.

Capital Construction

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172 Capital Investment by Productive and Nonproductive Projects. All data have been revalued in new construction prices. New prices in 1983 are about 12.5 percent above the old level. In new prices the average annual growth rate 1976-80 and 1980-83 is about 0.1 percent lower than in old prices. Productive investment grew 1.4 percent and nonproductive investment 2 percent in 1984. N83, p. 357.

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Deletions

Items Deleted, Tables Retained

Summary

17(T83) Basic Indices of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 198 (Incorporated in Table T84, p. 20). Dropped items giving annual growth of output by industry.

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27(T84) Basic Indices of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1975-84. Omits data for students at secondary professional technical schools.

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70(T84) Production of Basic Industrial Products in Some Countries for 1984. Dropped item on locomotive production in keeping with mid-1984 exclusion of this item from monthly statistics.

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Industry

100(T84) Output of Basic Industrial Products in Physical Terms. Omits data for: diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, railway freight cars, rail passenger carriages, buses.

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Education and Culture

247(T84) Number of Students in the Union Republics at the Beginning of the 1984-84 School Year. Dropped data on pupils at secondary vocational technical schools.

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Tables Deleted

Agriculture

114(T83) Ploughing Virgin and Long Fallow Land in Main Regions of Virgin Land Development. Old program, old data: total areas ploughed by region, 1954-60.

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Education and Culture

218(T83) Secondary Professional Vocational Schools of All Departments. Gave the number and enrollment of secondary vocational technical schools.

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